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10	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
11	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
12	SAN FRANCISO DIVISION		
13	DARREN CORNELIUS STANLEY,) C07-4727 EMC [Related to C 14-4108 EMC]	
14	Petitioner,	DEATH PENALTY CASE	
15	vs.	PETITIONER'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO VACATE PROTECTIVE	
16 17	RON DAVIS, Warden, California State Prison at San Quentin,) ORDER [DOC 48])	
18	Respondent.))	
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21	Respondent does not object to vacating the protective order based on petitioner's express		
22	waiver of privilege. [Doc. 206 at 8 n. 4.] That is a sufficient basis for the Court to vacate the		
23	protective order. The practical benefits include public-docketing of petitioner's counsel's previously-		
24	rejected 22-page declaration re motion for equitable tolling, public-docketing of deposition excerpts in		
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26	the future, and public-docketing of the habeas pet	ution itself.	
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	Case No. C-07-4727 EMC	LINE UDDED	

PETITIONER'S REPLY RE MOTION TO VACATE PROTECTIVE ORDER

Respondent labels petitioner's motion an "insidious" and "blatant ploy to obtain final relief."

(Doc. 206 at 1, 8.) Respondent is exorcized by petitioner's reading of this Court's order that "finds and concludes that Petitioner is permanently incompetent" and can never be retried. (Doc. 106 at 2, 4.)

Respondent misreads the Order. *Compare* Doc. 106 at 2 ("petitioner is unable to make rational choices or to communicate rationally with counsel") *with* Doc. 206 at 2 (arguing Court found merely that petitioner cannot "assist federal habeas counsel"). Respondent also ignores petitioner's counsel's express basis for filing the motion: "What informs petitioner's privilege-waiver is the inevitability of the outcome, one way or another" – *i.e.*, whether the state trial court would give estoppel effect to this Court's finding of permanent incompetency, or make its own determination, in the event of remand." (Doc. 201 at 2 n. 3.) Petitioner has not asked for a "finding that petitioner can never be retried," only that he can never be executed. In short, there is nothing "insidious" about petitioner's motion to vacate the protective order under these unusual circumstances.

One may wonder why respondent, having objected to the issuance of this same protective order in *McDowell v. Calderon*, 197 F.3d 1253, 1255-56 (9th Cir. 1999) (en banc) (per curiam), and *Bittaker v. Woodford*, 331 F.3d 715 (9th Cir. 2003) (en banc), now seeks to keep it in place in this one case. Petitioner's permanent incompetency is "the issue that will continue to shape this case should adversarial litigation continue." [Doc. 118 at 2]. The issue may make for strange bedfellows at times, but it surely will not go away.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, petitioner respectfully requests that the Court vacate the protective order [Doc. 48] on the related grounds that petitioner is permanently incompetent and cannot be

1	retried regardless of the outcome of this action [see Doc 106 at 4], and that as the holder, petitione		
2	may and hereby does waive privilege.		
3	Dated: March 2, 2016		
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5	<u>/s/</u>		
6	Roger I. Teich		
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
Case Name: Stanley v. Davis, War	rden No. <u>C-07-4727 EMC</u>
I hereby certify that on February 5, 20 Clerk of the Court by using the CM/E	016, I electronically filed the following documents with the ECF system:
PETITIONER'S REPLY IN SUPPO [DOC 48]	ORT OF MOTION TO VACATE PROTECTIVE ORDER
accomplished by the CM/ECF system	se are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be n. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United and that this declaration was executed on March 2, 2016, at
Roger I. Teich Declarant	/s/ Roger I. Teich Signature
Deciarant	Signature